hectares of acid soils. At the same time, large-scale experiments are to be organized to discover and test methods to improve such soils, which cover about 500,000 hectares in Hungary. The plan also provides for the planting of forests on 29,000 hectares and for the reforestation of another 45,000 hectares of denuded forest land. The aim is to add yearly 300,000 cubic meters to the standing timber to make up for the inroads made on the forests before and during the war. Before the war, 17,000-23,000 hectares were reforested in a year, including new plantations.

In agricultural research, the systems of crop rotation successfully practiced in the Soviet Union will be tested and new plants (kenaf, kok-sagiz, tea, citrus fruits and cotton were specifically mentioned in an official statement) will be introduced. A cotton acreage of 58,000 hectares is planned for 1954. In 1949 cotton growing was still in an experimental stage.

Investments in agriculture will amount to 8.0 billion forints, with indirect investments raising the total to 12.5 billions. Half of the sum to be spent on agriculture will serve mechanization.

As the prevalence of fragmented small holdings hinders accomplishment of the production plans, the collectivization of agriculture will be speeded up. In 1949 only 40,000 peasant families worked on collective farms and the acreage so farmed was given as 184,000 hectares.[10] The First Five Year Plan will thus bring about the socialist transformation of agriculture and rural society. As a result, the most important social reform of the postwar period, the Communist sponsored Land Reform of 1945 is to be completely reversed. This reform destroyed the existing large units and, through the creation in their stead of small subsistence farms of about 4 hectares, made mechanization and efficient farming impossible. Even the older peasant farms, most of them of less than 10 hectares, will be liquidated and turned into collectives.

Mining and Metallurgy[11]

The gross output of mining will be increased by 55 percent over 1949 and will reach 2.2 billion forints in 1954. In 1949 it was 40 percent above that of 1938. With the planned increase, it will be more than twice as high. The production of coal is to be increased from 11.8 million tons in 1949 to 18.5 million tons in

10. The number of peasant families is well over 12 million and the total acreage under crops is 5.6 million hectares.

11. Available figures are summarized in Tables III, IV, Va and Vb in the Appendix.